

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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AUSTRIA APPROVES AGREEMENT ON IAEA-ASSEMBLY.

The agreement on the first general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to take place in Vienna during the month of October, has been approved by the Council of Ministers as submitted by the foreign minister. According to the agreement, Austria will provide the facilities for the conference, including an assembly hall (at the Vienna Konzerthaus), conference chambers (at the adjoining music academy) and a building for the press, whose location has not yet been decided on.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN ARMY ON MANEUVERS. On July 15th, the 1937 class of draftees conscripted for military service in the new Austrian Army will end their nine-month term.

The percentage of conscientious objectors among these first draftees was negligible and the young soldiers, backed by the understanding and goodwill of the population, readily accepted military discipline. Toward the end of their term of service, general maneuvers were held to test both troops and equipment at Doellersheim near Vienna, one of the most extensive field exercise areas in Europe. Approximately 3,500 men took part in the operations which offered an opportunity for the recruits and commanders to practice tactical coordination between the different branches of service. The military attaches of the diplomatic corps were invited to observe the operations from a hill commanding a view of the maneuver area.

Reviews of the exercises were unanimous in their praise of the excellent performance of the troops. Additional equipment is needed and plans for purchases of modern weapons, especially for the anti-aircraft and anti-tank troops, are under way.

The newly established mountain troops, first presented at the inauguration parade for President Schaerf, held special maneuvers in the border areas of Styria and Carinthia and in the Tyrol. These troops measured up to all requirements under field conditions and it was ascertained that, even in modern warfare, Alpine troops cannot rely exclusively on mechanized units. Other problems requiring attention were, for example, the development by Austrian industry of a special walkie-talkie for military purposes and the construction of a modern rifle for the infantry units. Valuable experience was obtained during the maneuvers on uniforms, field ranges, messkits etc.

Generally speaking, military training will increasingly

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1956 BANKING FIGURES INDICATE STABLE ECONOMY.

The balance sheet for 1956 has now been published by the "Creditanstalt-Bankverein," Austria's largest bank. Even after the issuance of the Popular Investment Shares in February, the major proportion of stock, particularly including the bulk of the voting stock, is still held by the Government. Because the bank's business reflects the state of the economy, the substantial expansion in volume and profit during the year is a yardstick of national prosperity.

Over-the-counter transactions at the "Creditanstalt" accounted for a total turnover of 244.6 billion schillings during 1956, as against 225.4 billion in 1955. (26 schillings to the dollar.—Ed.) In comparison with this 8.5 per cent increase, the total balance volume increased by 7.0 per cent, from 6,521 million in 1955 to 6,974 million in 1956 while the number of customer accounts rose from 13,200 to 186,500 over the same period.

Increased foreign trade was reflected in a considerable increase in the bank's foreign exchange department. Cash reserves were listed as 597.2 million schillings and the cash turnover at 20 per cent. If various liquid assets, such as rediscountable bills of exchange, Federal Treasury certificates and negotiable securities are included, the country's schilling obligations were covered to the extent of 54.4 per cent.

\$7,000,000 IN AMERICAN-HELD DEFAULTED AUSTRIAN BONDS TO BE HONORED BY AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

A U.S.-Austrian treaty was recently approved unanimously by the United States Senate under which Americans holding approximately 7 million dollars' worth of defaulted Austrian bonds will be repaid by Austria and Germany. Claims will be screened by a board established under the agreement which designates Germany as responsible for those bonds defaulted during the 1938-45 period of German occupation of Austria. The Austrian Government will make good on the balance of those liens due after 1945, most of which are in Republic of Austria 7% bonds coming due this year. However, the agreement excludes a list compiled by the Austrian Government of bonds removed by the Soviet occupation authorities in 1945. Payment to the U.S. bond holders will probably be effected according to plans formulated in 1952 and 1953.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR SEEN ON AMERICAN TV. On Sunday July 14th, Julius Raab was seen in a filmed interview on the Dumont Television Network (Channel 5) in New York. The Consul-General, Dr. Schiller, participated in the program from the New York studio.

AMBASSADOR THOMPSON TAKES LEAVE FROM VIENNA.

Chancellor Julius Raab recently received United States Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson in a farewell visit. Mr. Thompson, who has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has already taken up his new duties in Moscow. The Chancellor spoke cordial words of thanks to Mr. Thompson for his sympathetic concern with Austrian affairs and in particular for the part he played in the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty. Mr. Thompson also called on President Schaerf and Foreign Minister Figl.

THREE WASHINGTONIANS, FRIENDS OF AUSTRIAN MUSIC, HONORED.

In a short ceremony at the Austrian Embassy in Washington, Ambassador Karl Gruber presented facsimiles of Mozart's score of the Minuet No. 1 and of the Ave Verum to Dr. Frederick Fall, director of the Agricultural Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Patrick Hays, concert manager, and Mr. Day Thorpe, music critic. The score of the minuet was donated by the City of Salzburg; the Ave Verum is a gift from Heinrich Drimmel, Austria's Minister of Education.

HENRY C. WOLFE HONORED BY AUSTRIA. Henry C. Wolfe, noted author and lecturer on international affairs, has been awarded the Grand Silver Medal of Honor "for distinguished service to the Republic of Austria." The Austrian Consul-General in New York, Dr. Edward Schiller, made the award in a short ceremony in his office.

AUSTRIAN TO TAKE PART IN FAO STUDY. Dr. John of the Vienna Institute for Economic Research has received an invitation from the FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) to participate in a survey of the opportunities for the economic development of the Near Eastern Countries.

RECOGNITION FOR AUSTRIA AT ICFTU CONGRESS. At the opening of the Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Tunis, Austria and the Austrian Trade Union Confederation were acclaimed enthusiastically. Omar Becu of Belgium, President of the International of Free Labor, referred in his opening address to the "achievements of the Austrian Trade Union Confederation and the entire Austrian nation in behalf of the Hungarian refugees." To the thunderous applause of the congress, Becu declared: "I should like to pay a cordial and most well-deserved tribute to our Austrian friends. Considering its size, the Austrian Trade Union Confederation made a very substantial financial contribution and worked tirelessly to take care of thousands of Hungarian refugees."

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION LEADER ELECTED TO ICFTU BOARD. At the recent ICFTU Congress in Tunis, Fritz Klenner, acting secretary-general of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, was elected a vice president of the international labor organization.

AUSTRIAN LABOR TO DISCONTINUE AID. The Austrian Trade Union Confederation, in conjunction with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, has decided temporarily to discontinue all shipments of aid to Hungary.

The reason given was the system of terroristic sentences and executions for political reasons prevailing in Hungary."

The Austrian Confederation reports that since December 1956 it has sent seven convoys of trucks to Hungary to deliver emergency donations collected by workers in Austria and other countries on behalf of Hungarian workers.

RED CROSS THANKS AUSTRIA. The departing representative of the International Red Cross in Austria presented Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Figl with a letter from IRC President Boissier expressing the gratitude of the International Committee of the Red Cross for Austria's great assistance and valuable support in the program. Professor Boissier also asked Minister Figl to convey the Committee's thanks to Chancellor Raab.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES GET A HEARING IN VIENNA.

A meeting with the elected delegates of the Hungarian refugees in Austria was held recently at the Ministry of the Interior under the chairmanship of Minister Helmer. Among those attending were Undersecretary Grubhofer, representatives of the High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs, the Interstate Commission for European Migration (ICEM) and the Austrian Red Cross. Seventy delegates from 24 refugee camps attended.

Minister Helmer opened the meeting with a survey of the present refugee situation and explained the purpose behind the election of delegates and the holding of joint talks with the Ministry. He informed the delegates of the status of the various emigration programs and the plans of the Austrian Government for the economic and social absorption of those Hungarian refugees who want to remain in Austria permanently.

In the ensuing discussion, which lasted several hours, delegates from nearly all the refugee camps spoke and presented their requests, centering, in most cases, on the hope to emigrate.

The New Austrian Army (Continued from page 1)

be transferred from the barracks to the field. Units of between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be stationed at Doellersheim on a service rotation plan. Particular attention will be given to the adequate training of a sufficient number of non-commissioned personnel. Present officer vacancies are expected to be completely filled by January 1, 1958. After the first General Staff course is finished, further courses are to follow as a preparatory step toward the planned establishment of a permanent General Staff Training Center.

High level consideration is being given the equipment and armament of the Armed Forces in the light of a recent study tour of France and Sweden by Defense Minister Graf and Defense Undersecretary Stephani.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES REFUSE CAMP RESETTLEMENT; FEAR REDUCED EMIGRATION PROSPECTS. The emotional pressure under which many of the Hungarian refugees in Austria are living because of the stoppage of the emigration programs was discussed at a press conference called by the Land Government of Upper Austria in Linz. It was announced

that present plans call for the transfer of approximately 200 refugees, hitherto housed in two camps in Wels, to Camp Haid near Linz, because the Wels camps have less than the minimum of 400 refugees required to qualify for International Red Cross aid. Unfortunately, the refugees do not wish to leave their present quarters for fear of seeing their prospects of emigration reduced as a result of the move.

Resettlement programs for Hungarian refugees have actually ground to a stop, although this has nothing to do with the particular location of the refugees at any given time. There are still 2345 Hungarian refugees in Upper Austria, in addition to 2800 from Yugoslavia.

URANIUM FIND IN AUSTRIA. For the past year and a half American scientists have been making microanalytic studies to determine the uranium content of Austrian rock formations and waters. The investigations have shown that the Danube, with a uranium content of 1.7 micrograms of uranium per liter of river water, is one of the richest river sources of the element in Austria. Small uranium yields were also found in Burgenland and in Lake Neufeld. Danube sand from the Ybbs-Persenbeug power plant contains as much as five times the amount of uranium found in sand from the Vienna banks of the river.

AUSTRIA'S BROWN COAL A SOURCE OF POWER AND URANIUM. A study of Austria's large brown coal reserves has recently been undertaken by geologists working in collaboration with experts from the Chemical Institute of Vienna University. It has been discovered, for example, that use of the coal for electrical power will not only increase the country's power output but will also yield uranium from the coal ash thus produced. The surveyors have estimated that the Zillingdorf and neighboring coalfields—once exploited but abandoned when they ceased to be profitable—contain approximately 30 million tons of brown coal which, after utilization for power, would yield a 20-per-cent formation of ash. Analysts from the Chemical Institute have calculated that there are 100 grams of uranium in each ton of ash. Thus by profitably using the 30 tons of brown coal available in the Zillingdorf area for electrical power, it should theoretically be possible to obtain 600 tons of uranium.

To this end, plans are now being formulated to build a large generating station at the coalfield to alleviate Austria's increasing need for power while extracting the valuable uranium from the ash as a by-product for the country's proposed atomic energy plants.

POWER PRODUCTION AT PEAK IN MAY. A record output for the year to date was achieved in power production in May. The May peak of 860 million KWH surpassed that of the previous month by 49 million KWH.

AUSTRIAN DELIVERIES TO USSR: THIRD TERM ORDERS APPROVED. At its 16th session, the Austrian Commission on Compensatory Deliveries to the USSR approved further Soviet orders for a total value of 236.9 million schillings (over 9 million dollars) for the third annual term of Austria's obligations under the State Treaty. The Commission-approved items include orders for rolled copper, high-voltage

wire, rayon yarns, chemical apparatus, paper and wood manufacturing equipment and spare parts, as well as electrical measuring instruments, footwear and rayon textiles. These latest orders increase the total for third term deliveries to 568.9 million schillings (approximately 22 million dollars), 10.5 million of which have already been shipped.

As of June 15, 1957, second term deliveries to the Soviet Union shipped on schedule included goods worth 530.1 million schillings (over 20 million dollars). In order to fill the quota of 25 million dollars for the second annual term, Austria will have to accept additional Russian orders to a value of about 3.2 million dollars.

Under the agreement on compensation for the formerly Soviet-administered oilfields and refineries, Austrian shipments of second term crude oil totalled 897,557 as of June 15 of the 1,000,000 tons due.

CONSTANT DECLINE IN UNEMPLOYMENT. In the middle of June, the number of unemployed registered throughout Austria totalled 77,332. In comparison with the figures for the end of May, this is a decrease of 5,173 persons, or 6.3 per cent. As against figures for the same date last year, this represents a decrease of 3,054 applicants, or 3.8 per cent.

AUSTRIANS EAT BETTER. The recovery rate of the nutritional level of the Austrian people has been relatively slow. In fact, it was only in 1955 that Austrians were again eating at approximately the same dietary level as before the war. In the last year before the outbreak of the war the calorie level was 2,936; in 1956-57 it was 2,937. In the preceding period of 1954-55, the calorie figure was still 127 units short, even though sufficient foodstuffs were available. The increase in consumption by these 127 calories is a numerical expression of the rise in living standards which has taken place within the intervening period.

Of course, the Austrian diet has become better and healthier. The Austrian consumer no longer has to rely so heavily on flour and pulses; he is now able to afford more fruits and vegetables.

Between 1934 and 1938, every Austrian consumed an average of 120 kgs. of flour (or bread, dough products, etc.) and nearly 2.3 kgs. of pulses every year. In 1955-56, the average flour consumption was about 10 kgs. less and that of pulses 1.5 kgs. less. On the other hand, the average consumption of vegetables rose by 6 kgs. and of fruits by 12.5 kgs.

RECORD CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS. During the first five months of 1957, Austrian milk and dairy product sales rose above the pre-war level for the first time. During the period in question, sales of drinking milk amounted to 226,002 tons, i.e. 2 per cent more than in the same period in 1937 and 2.6 more than in the period between January 1 and May 31, 1956. In point of milk consumption, Austria's annual per capita figure of 176 kg. places her in seventh place among sixteen countries. As compared with the prewar period, the greatest increases in consumption were accounted for by butter and cottage cheese (+49 per cent each), sour cream (+43 per cent) and whipped cream (+34 per cent).

AUSTRIA EUROPE'S THIRD MOST POPULAR TOURIST COUNTRY. With a 1956 record of fifteen million overnight accommodations chalked up for visitors, Austria now ranks as Europe's third tourist country. Italy still leads Europe in this connection, followed by France in second place.

AUSTRIAN PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION PLANS LARGE REFINERY, PIPELINE TO TRIESTE. The plans of the Austrian Petroleum Administration (OeMV) for the further development of production and processing facilities are highlighted by two major projects.

The first of these is the construction of a large refinery to be run by the Administration itself. The decentralization of the refining installations taken over by the company from the previous Russian administration has proved highly disadvantageous. As a result, a refinery construction program has now been decided on. This program calls for the erection of a large refinery at Schwechat, near Vienna, with a crude-oil distillation capacity of 2.6 million tons.

The other major project under consideration is the construction of an oil pipeline from Trieste to Vienna (almost 400 miles). Austria's crude oil resources could thus be supplemented by imports from the Middle East or the Mediterranean area (North Africa). The amounts of petroleum so imported would probably exceed Austrian requirements, so that certain quantities could be exported.

CRUDE OIL COMPANY DRILLS NEW WELLS. Now that its Puchkirchen well No. I has proved to be dry, even though numerous production tests have been carried out, the Rohoel-Gewinnungs-A.G. (Crude Oil Extraction Corporation, RAG) has begun drilling at its Muehleiten I concession, about 16 miles to the west of Puchkirchen I and has reached a depth of about 700 ft. It is estimated that work at the new drilling site will last for three to four months. Within the next few days, drilling is scheduled to begin at the Treubach I site in the Neukirchen-Apacher skipping, between Braunau and Mattighofen. Seismic studies are being continued in the area of Oberndorf (in the corner between Upper Austria, Salzburg and Germany) and this summer the company plans to move into Styria with its seismic crew. The company has acquired a modern folding derrick installation from the United States and plans to put it into operation during the summer.

GRAPHITE PRODUCTION RISES; NOVEL METHODS USED.

According to a report by the Industrial Press Service, Austrian graphite production continued to grow in 1956, output amounting to 18,685 tons of crude graphite, as compared with 17,814 tons in 1955. Of this amount, 16,247 tons (14,973 tons in 1955) were foundry graphite, 1,521 tons (977 tons) electrographite and 87 tons (86 tons) float graphite.

The rise in production amounted to 871 tons, but the rate of increase in exports was even higher, i.e. from 12,618 tons in 1955 to 13,936 tons in 1956 or an increase of 1,318 tons. The share of production accounted for by exports rose from 70 to 74 per cent. The largest buyers during the year covered by the report was the German Federal Republic, which took 9,420 tons, Italy (2,151 tons), Belgium (523 tons), Po-

land (497 tons), Switzerland (325 tons), Yugoslavia (285 tons) and France (247 tons). Sixty-five tons of Austrian graphite were also exported overseas, including a considerable amount of valuable float graphite.

The largest part by far of Austria's graphite output comes from modern mines in Styria. One of these, the Kaiserberg mine, is now operating in conjunction with a flotation plant in which, for the first time any place in the world, graphite with an unusually high carbon content is extracted from microcrystalline raw materials. (Heretofore, only the flotation of macrocrystalline graphite had been considered profitable.)

PRODUCTION UP IN WOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES.

Production in the Austrian wood-processing industry rose from a total value of 1,538.7 million schillings in 1955 to 1,672.8 million in 1956. (26 schillings to the dollar.) The trend of production varied from one section of the industry to another. The increases were accounted for primarily by finished products for personal use. In terms of value, furniture production, in the amount of 554.8 million schillings, held first place in the wood-working industry during 1956.

WORLDWIDE DEMAND FOR AUSTRIAN GLASS PRODUCTS.

Exports of the Austrian glass industry in 1956 represented a value of 503 million schillings, as compared with 495 million in 1955 (one dollar equals 26 Austrian schillings - Ed.). The major part of the glass exports, i.e. over 420 million schillings' worth, consisted of glass notions, jewelry and decorations. These are traditional, internationally known Austrian export articles. The noteworthy fact, however, is that exports of this type remained fairly stable and increases in exports were accounted for by other types of glass products. The greatest increase was in plate glass, even though the international market for plate glass diminished between 1955 and 1956. Exports of unfinished sheet glass amounted to 22 million schillings, as against 14 million schillings' worth in 1955.

The second largest export item in the glass field was household and industrial glass, totalling 34.5 million schillings. In this item, too, there was a slight rise. Exports of unpolished optical glass rose from 10.2 to 13.1 million schillings.

CULTURE PEARLS FROM LOWER AUSTRIA. The only place in Europe where pearls are cultivated is at Wernstein, near Horn, (Lower Austria). This activity promises to become a new form of business in the "Waldviertel" region. Plans call for the purchase in the near future of an X-ray apparatus which will make it possible to examine clams without opening them. Upon completion of the necessary preparations, "pearl injections" will be carried out next year.

NEW HOUSING FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. Minister of Agriculture Franz Thoma has reported that in the period between June 1, 1947, and June 30, 1957, a total of 166,227, 760 schillings in budgetary and ERP funds have been expended in behalf of farm and forestry workers (one dollar equals 26 schillings-Ed.). Of this amount, 155,734,418

schillings went for farm labor housing alone. The provision of 7,108 private homes and 15,294 service apartments was achieved through grants of building supplements from budgetary sources. Loans from ERP funds made possible the erection of 473 private homes and 2,743 service apartments.

Public funds accounted for the construction or improvement of 35,000 rooms for residential purposes. This has meant that approximately 30,000 farm and forestry workers, with about 9,000 children, have been provided with new living quarters.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION UP 58 PER CENT IN FIVE YEARS. Between the period 1950 to 1955, Austria's chemical production rose by 58 per cent, its rate of increase (for example 18 and 10 per cent respectively in 1955 and 1956) exceeding the average record for all other branches of industry. In this field, Austria now ranks third of the OEEC countries after Italy and the German Federal Republic.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA PHYSICIANS ISOLATE HEPATITIS VIRUS. Professor Fellingner and his assistants at the Vienna University Second Medical Clinic, Drs. Braunsteiner and Pakesch, have recently succeeded in isolating the virus causing epidemic hepatitis. The virus, discovered during research with an electronic microscope, is responsible for the disease known as infectious serum hepatitis. The physicians now intend to start a series of trials to determine the effect of a number of established drugs on the virus in the hope of developing, for the first time in the history of this disease, an agent capable of direct attack on the virus.

It was not until the U.S. Army during World War II used mass blood transfusions for therapeutic purposes that incontrovertible proof of the contagious character of this type of hepatitis was provided.

Discovery of the virus was facilitated by the preparation of extremely thin tissue sections for examination under the electronic microscope. The instrument used by Dr. Pakesch to cut sections of only 150 Angstrom units thickness (one Angstrom unit equals one two hundred and fifty-four millionths of an inch) was the Sjostrand microtome.

AUSTRIAN DISPLAY AT BRUSSELS WORLD FAIR. The Brussels World Fair in 1958 will lay particular emphasis on intellectual concepts. Its purpose is "to draw attention to intangible human values and thereby to contribute to an increasing awareness of international relationships."

The "Atomium," which will be the hub of the fair, will illustrate the advances which have been made in scientific research and the possibilities for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Austrian pavilion will be located not far from the "Atomium," in the very heart of the Fair grounds. The foundation of the building has already been started. The pavilion was designed by the architect Karl Schwanzer and is a deliberate departure from the type of structure usual for enor-

mous trade fairs. In an interpretation of his prize-winning design, Schwanzer said that in the eyes of the world Austria "is represented neither by gigantic industrial centers nor by atom powered or supersonic aircraft but, above all, by its intellectual achievements, its culture, its positive attitude toward life and by a certain capacity for uniting opposites."

Dr. Schwanzer's plans are derived from these ideas: he designed the pavilion in the form of a bridge, thus making the exhibition hall the symbol of an ideal of cultural policy. It is intended to suggest from afar the basic mission of Austria, i.e. of bringing nations together and of reconciling great traditions and new ideas.

The display halls of the Austrian "bridge" will feature manuscripts, books, pictures, mementos and other references drawing attention to all the personalities who, over the centuries, gave Austria its character: natural scientists like Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler, musicians like Beethoven, Brahms, Liszt and Richard Strauss, writers like Friedrich Hebbel, Friedrich von Schlegel and Franz Kafka, all of them men who came to Austria and created ageless masterpieces. The list of the outstanding composers who will be portrayed as illustrative of Austria extends from Gluck, Haydn and Mozart through Bruckner, Schubert, Johann Strauss, Gustav Mahler and Franz Lehar down to Arnold Schoenberg and Alban Berg. One hall will be dedicated to renowned Austrian physicians like Paracelsus, Billroth, Wagner-Jauregg and Sigmund Freud, to inventors and writers, such as Grillparzer, Stifter, Hofmannsthal, Rilke, Werfel, Zweig and Robert Musil.

Attention will be drawn to Coudenhove-Kalergi, the forerunner of the idea of a United Europe, to Berta von Suttner, the advocate of peace among the nations, and Theodor Herzl, the spiritual founder of the Jewish national home in Palestine as well as to Austria's thirteen Nobel Prize winners between 1905 and 1947.

In order that the Austrian display may not be limited to immobile exhibits, it is also planned to organize a program to be known as "Austria, the Land of Music." This will in-

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clude a daily seminar for young students of music, to be given by teachers from the Vienna Academy of Music. Students from all over the world will attend the seminars and learn about the "authentic Haydn" or Salzburg's Mozart style.

In commemoration of three great Austrian educators, the psychologist Charlotte Buehler, Professor Pirquet and Dr. Gloeckel, who organized the Vienna school reform, Austria will make a modern kindergarten available to Fair visitors. Children of all nations will be admitted to this school. The underlying concept of the Austrian pavilion has made a very strong impression on the preparatory commission for the Brussels World Fair. Dr. Schwanzer has also been commissioned to erect the pavilion of the Council of Europe: his design for this building is based on the idea of a roof extended over the nations of Europe.

"THERESIANUM," FAMOUS VIENNA SCHOOL, TO BE RE-OPENED. The new Theresianum, which was reopened under the provisions of a decree of the Cabinet dated January 24, 1956, will adhere to the basic provision set by its founder, the Empress Maria Theresa: it will continue to be an independent institution; the board of governors will include seven representatives from Ministries.

This most famous of Austrian boarding schools, dedicated to the teaching of the humanities, with special emphasis on international understanding, will open its doors to pupils at the beginning of September. Many applications for admission have been received from all the Austrian Laender and also from Switzerland, Venezuela, Portugal and the German Federal Republic.

The Theresianum directors plan to organize a school which will not have the barracks atmosphere traditional for such institutions in the past but will be run according to up-to-date educational principles. The large dormitories which used to accommodate as many as 30 cramped single beds will be replaced by small, comfortably furnished rooms. Four boarding students will live together in each of the rooms which will face the century-old school park.

The first class will be made up of boys between the age of 10 and 12. New pupils will be admitted in the following year.

Many of the great men of Austria were graduates of the Theresian Academy. The list of its pupils includes six prime ministers, 26 ministers, 32 Land governors, 31 ambassadors and envoys, 50 departmental heads of government, 36 famous writers and composers and 59 high-ranking staff officers and generals.

AUSTRIAN ETHNOLOGICAL EXPEDITION AND EXPLORATION SOCIETY FOUNDED. The "Austrian Ethnological Expedition Society" recently announced its formation in Vienna. The purpose of the organization is to send trained ethnologists on regularly scheduled expeditions, to work up the exploration data collected and to make its findings available to the public. The group represents Austria's response to the urgent appeal made at the Fourth International Congress for Anthropology and Ethnology, held in Vienna in 1952, for ethnological studies of races which are dying out and for conservation of the old cultural treasures of tribes which are in a process of rapid acculturation.

At the Anthropological Congress held in Philadelphia in the fall of 1956, a committee was formed to make a study of cultures which are threatened with extinction. At the suggestion of the Austrian delegation, the General Assembly of UNESCO assumed the sponsorship of the Committee. Earlier, the Austrian Academy of Sciences had supported the committee.

In addition to its scientific work, the committee is concerned primarily with raising funds for research trips and expeditions of Austrian ethnologists. The first trip will be to the Sudan, by Dr. Andreas Kronenberg. A large expedition to Venezuela is planned within the next two years to make a study of tribes which are dying out. In recent years a number of expeditions have been organized by Austrian ethno-

logists: e.g. by Dr. Becker-Donner, an Austrian woman ethnologist, to southern Brazil; by Dr. Karl Jettmar to northwest India, by Dr. Ludwig Zoehrer to Libia and Somaliland, by Dr. Walter Dostal to Kuwait, by Dr. Nebesky-Wojkowitz to Nepal and Sikkim and by Dr. Hans Manndorf to southern and northern India, the last mentioned trip having been part of a UNESCO program. However, the funds available for these expeditions were extremely limited. The new group plans to set up an exploration fund.

AUSTRIAN TEAM CONQUERS ANOTHER PAKISTANI PEAK. According to reports from Karachi, four members of the Austrian Karakorum Expedition under Markus Schmuck succeeded June 9 in reaching the summit of the "Broad Peak" in the Karakorum Range, Pakistan. The mountain is 26,394 ft. high and ranks third among the four peaks of the range.

SALZBURG EXCAVATIONS. A comprehensive report has now been issued concerning the excavation work which has been carried on in the area of the Salzburg Cathedral for a considerable period of time. It has been established that Salzburg was a cultural center of great importance as early as the eighth century.

Careful study of old illustrations proves that the earlier Romanesque cathedral was situated further to the north than the present cathedral. (As reported previously exploratory excavations outside the existing church indicated that the cathedral of the Romanesque period was a considerably larger building and that it probably comprised five large naves, which would have made it the largest Romanesque cathedral north of the Alps.)

During the spring, digging was started inside the Cathedral and on the Residence Square. Inside the cathedral, a transept of the Romanesque church, measuring almost 200 ft. in length, has now been laid open. The floors reveal the work of three periods of architecture, one superimposed upon the other. In the lower level, the excavators found the southern lateral nave and parts of the adjacent middle aisle (facing north) of the pre-Carolingian cathedral, which was consecrated by St. Virgil in 774.

At the southernmost end of the transept and juxtaposed to the pre-Carolingian cathedral is a chapel which is said to date from the 9th century. A major portion of these earlier cathedral structures will be preserved and made accessible in connection with the redesigning of the burial place for the Archbishops of Salzburg.

The excavations outside the Cathedral have resulted in the opening up of the entire northern part of the transept. Here, even some remnants of the hewn stonework were preserved. The choir sections of the crypt, the pillars and the capitals are a particularly impressive sight, an outstanding example of the finest sculptural art of the period around 1200.

Deep excavation below the pre-Carolingian structures led to the discovery of numerous evidences of Roman culture. In addition to Roman coins and local ceramic work, the diggers have also found isolated traces of Roman walls.

The excavation work has not yet been concluded, but the

findings to date, when properly preserved, promise to provide an additional attraction to Salzburg's already extensive collection of artistic treasures.

"VIENNA DRAMATURGY" FORMED. A "Vienna Dramaturgy" committee was formed recently at the Institute of Dramatic Arts of Vienna University. The constituent meeting was attended by representatives of the Burgtheater, the Theater in der Josefstadt and the Volkstheater. The principal aim of the group is to impart to the repertory of Vienna's theaters, a character of its own. Efforts will be made to encourage production of Austrian plays and to provide a highly interesting selection of outstanding dramatic works from all other countries. In order to keep up with repertory trends in other countries and to be able to consider works which might be appropriate for performance in Vienna, the committee is planning to appoint corresponding members in several European countries and in the United States.

VIENNA PROPOSES "ANTHOLOGY FOR EUROPEAN YOUTH." The City of Vienna has invited European teachers to a seminar in the Austrian capital from August 25-31 to discuss the possibility of editing a "European Anthology" for children of the school-leaving age. The Vienna proposal envisages translation of the book into numerous languages. A large number of educators and teachers from 40 countries are expected to participate in the conference.

A similar seminar is also planned for next year in the form of "European Discussion" to be held within the framework of the 1958 Vienna Festival.

1961 THEATER CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN VIENNA. The Seventh Congress of UNESCO's International Theater Institute was held in Athens from July 4-8. The Austrian delegation to the meeting offered a resolution, which was carried, stating that the importance of the theater should receive proper recognition; governments should be urged to give financial support to theaters in order to enable them to preserve their artistic standards. The next meeting of the Institute (in 1959) will be held at Helsinki, Finland, and the following one in Vienna.

THOMAS WOLFE PLAY MARKS CLOSE OF VIENNA FESTIVAL. Winding up the Vienna Festival, an ensemble from the Hamburg Theater, guesting in Vienna, presented Thomas Wolfe's "The Manor House" at the Burgtheater. The play was given its first performance in Europe in the form of a radio play broadcast over the Austrian Radio Network from Vienna.

DENVER FESTIVAL FEATURES AUSTRIAN PROGRAM. During the Denver, Colorado, Festival in July the Austrian capital was featured in a program entitled "One Night in Vienna."

KARAJAN AND BOEHM AWARDED "MOZART RING." The Austrian Minister of Education, Heinrich Drimmel, recently conferred the coveted Mozart Ring upon the conductors Karl Boehm and Herbert Karajan, the present artistic director of

the Vienna State Opera. (The ring was created during the 1956 Mozart Bicentennial as a special award for outstanding musical performance. Until now it had only been awarded to Arturo Toscanini and Bruno Walter.)

ROBERT MUSIL PLAY TO BE PRODUCED IN VIENNA. "Die Schwärmer," a play by the late Robert Musil, best known for his novel *Der Mann ohne Eigenschaften* (The Man Without Qualities) is scheduled for presentation next season at the Vienna "little theater" Die Tribüne.

MARC CHAGALL EXHIBIT IN SALZBURG. From July 6 to September 15, the Welz Gallery in Salzburg is featuring an exhibition of stage sets and figurines designed by the French painter Marc Chagall for Tchaikovsky's ballet "Aleko." These designs, which Chagall created in Mexico, have not yet been displayed in Europe. The exhibition will also include gouache works of the artist as well as his entire series of biblical illustrations.

MODERN MUSIC AT SALZBURG. The programs for this year's two concerts of contemporary music at the Salzburg Mozarteum on August 13 and 14 have just been announced. On August 13 Herbert Karajan will lead the Berlin Philharmonic in performances of Theodor Berger's new "Sinfonia parabolica," Gottfried von Einem's piano concerto (opus 20) with Gerty Herzog as soloist and Arthur Honegger's "Liturgical Symphony."

On the following day, Dimitri Mitropoulos will lead the Vienna Philharmonic in a program of contemporary American music, including Gunther Schuller's "Symphony for Brass and Percussion," Morton Gould's "Variations," Robert Ann's "Fantasy for Orchestra," William Schuman's "Circus Overture" and a composition by Samuel Barber.

VIENNA OPERA PLANS FOR THE COMING SEASON. A tentative schedule for the coming season of the Vienna State Opera has now been prepared. The following new productions are planned:

September: on or about the 9th, "Elektra" (Mitropoulos, conductor; Rott, director; Kautsky, designer; Inge Borkh, Lisa della Casa, Jean Madeira, Kurt Boehme, Max Lorenz); the 15th, "Falstaff" (Karajan, director; Anna Maria Canali, Anna Maffo, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Giulietta Simionato, Luigi Alva, Renato Ercolani, Tito Gobbi, Rolando Panerai, Mario Petri, Tomaso Spartaro); the 20th, "Madame Butterfly" (Mitropoulos; Gielen, director; Foujita, designer; Sena Jurinac, Hilde Roessel-Majdan, Giuseppe Zampieri, Rolando Panerai).

October: the 21st, "The Tales of Hoffmann" (Conductor not yet named; Rott, Kautsky, Anton Dermota, Teresa Stich-Randall; rest of cast not yet named).

November: during the first week, ballet premieres (Bartok's "The Miraculous Mandarin," Einem's "Medusa"; Hollreiser, conductor; Wakhevitsch, designer; Hanka, choreographer. Also, guest appearances by the Couevas Ballet of Paris and the Antonio Ballet of Madrid, both for a period of about 10 days.

December: before Christmas, "Siegfried" (Karajan, Preetorius; Wolfgang Windgassen, Hans Hotter, Peter Klein and probably Birgitt Nilsson).

January: "The Magic Flute" (Krips, Rennert conducting; Wakhevitsch; cast not yet announced).

February: "Der Revisor" (at the Redoutensaal; Hollreiser, Rennert conducting; cast not yet announced). Also in February, three or four appearances of the Vienna Opera Company at Milan in Wagner's "Die Walkure."

March: A second evening of ballets (Hollreiser or Gielen, Balanchine, Wakhevitsch). The program will include a world premiere and a ballet by Stravinsky.

April: "Tosca" (Karajan; Renata Tebaldi, Giuseppe di Stefano); "Mathis der Maler" (Boehm, conducting; Rott, Kautsky; Paul Schoeffler, Lisa della Casa, Wilma Lipp, Waldemar Kmentt, Karl Liebl, Julius Patzak). The production will be given twice at La Scala in Milan at the beginning of May.

May: "Capriccio" (Boehm, Hatmann, Preetorius; Paul Schoeffler, Lisa della Casa, Alfred Poell, Anton Dermota, Eberhard Waechter, Karl Terkal, Wilma Lipp).

June: "Oedipus Rex" (Karajan; possibly Schuh; soloists not yet named). "Il Trovatore" (Karajan; Mario del Monaco, Giulietta Simionato, Leonie Rysanek; rest of cast not yet announced).

VIENNA OPERA SCHEDULES 1958 MOZART FESTIVAL.

The management committee of the Vienna State Opera has made plans for a Mozart Festival to run for the week of January 24-30 next year. The project involves a special presentation of Mozart operas - some of them new productions - under the direction of Karajan, Krips and Kempe.

VIENNA PREMIERES OF HINDEMITH'S "MATHIS" AND STRAUSS' "CAPRICCIO."

Paul Hindemith's opera "Mathis der Maler" will be given its first Vienna performance at the State Opera in April 1958. Karl Boehm will conduct and, following a personal request by the composer, the production will be assigned to Burgtheater Director Adolf Rott. In May of next year, Karl Boehm will conduct the Vienna Opera in the premiere of the Richard Strauss opera "Capriccio."

WALT DISNEY ACQUIRES RIGHTS TO FILM ON EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

The Walt Disney Film Distributing Company has bought the rights to the film "Maedchenjahre einer Koenigin" (The Young Years of a Queen) about the young life of the Empress Elizabeth, wife of Franz Joseph. The studio will prepare a dubbed sound track in English so that the film can be distributed in the U.S.

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